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Grill Room and Restaurant...
QUINN BROS., Proprietors,
319 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
Household Coal
HALL, GOEPEL & COMPANY,
Telephone 83.
100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 17

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR



JUST THE THING

For a Present

One of those Pearl Brooches
we are showing.

They are Dainty
and Fashionable.

JEWELERS.
PHONE 675.

Challoner & Mitchell.

PERINET CHAMPAGNE

FOR REAL VALUE

We pay for the advertisement and do not tack
it on to the Wine.

Hudson's Bay Co.

AGENTS.

If You Would



Make a safe investment, and one that
will always give you pleasure do not miss
the opportunities we are offering every
week for supplying yourself with every-
thing in the grocery line at the lowest
prices ever offered for first-class goods.

BATGER'S MARMALADE... 15c. Jar
CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS... 30c. tin.
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER... 50c. box
GRANULATED SUGAR... 18 pounds for \$1
FRESH McLAREN'S CHEESE WEEKLY.
"DIXIE" HAMS AND BACON ARE UN-
SURPASSED.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

TO CANNERS AND OTHERS

We are fully stocked to supply you with
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISH-
INGS, OILCLOTHING, DUCKS, and
DRILLS.
All orders shipped same day as received.
Write us for samples and Quotations.

J. PIERCE & CO. WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 Yates street. VICTORIA, B. C.

Lime! Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the mar-
ket. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime"
will last twice as long as those made with
inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
BRAND will go farther than six of any
other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A
SUPERIOR PORTLAND CEMENT FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Established 1885. Telephone 284.

W. JONES
Auctioneer.

Real Estate and
General Commission Agent

From here, Real Estate, Farm Stock Sold on
Commission. Highest Prices Obtained. Re-
sults Guaranteed. Furnished and un-
furnished dwellings to rent and for sale
in all parts. All Business Strictly Con-
fidential.

TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

Including Walnut Parlor Set, covered in
tapestry; Mirror; Solid Oak Cabinet, with
7 British Plate Glass Panels, cost \$45;
Walnut and Oak Tables; Reed and Oak
Rockers; Paintings on Glass and other
Pictures; Pine Lace Curtains; Skin Rugs;
Basil; Hall Lamp; Umbrella Stand; Bed
Lounge; Music Stool; Enamel and Ash Bed-
steads; Toiletware; Feather Pillows; Brice
a Brae; China Tea Service; Dinner and
Glassware; Carpet Squares; Tapestry Car-
pets; Singer Sewing Machine, (low arm),
No. 9 Cook Stove; Air-Tight Heater; Pre-
serving Kettle; Step Ladder, and a large
lot of Useful Household and Cooking Re-
quisites.

In consequence of this sale, the clearance
sale advertised to take place in our rooms
on Friday, will be postponed until next
week; see Saturday morning's paper.

THIS CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

CASH ADVANCED
On Furnished Houses, Stocks of Merchandise,
and all kinds of Personal Property
entrusted to us for sale.

Auction sales conducted in city or dis-
trict. Personal Property purchased pri-
vately if desired. On all confidential busi-
ness, call and see us.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.
Office, 17 Trenchard Ave. Salesrooms, 27
and 29 Langley Street.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
MINING AND STOCK BROKERS
COMPANY PROMOTERS.
Furnish Quotations on all Mining Stocks.
Purchasers found for Mining Stocks and
Properties. Telephone 683.

Beef Meal
Is the best Egg Producer on
the market—Try a 25c Package.
For Sale At
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
CITY MARKET.

FROM BORDEAUX

VIA CAN. PAC. RY. AND STEAMSHIP.

BARTON & GUESTIER'S

CHATEAU MARGAUX

ST. JULIEN

MEDOC

SAUTERNES

QUARTS
AND
PINTS

R. P. RITHET & CO., L'td,
IMPORTERS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Premium Income \$4,206,040.00

Reserve Fund \$5,377,895.00

Settlement of all Claims made without reference to
Head Office by

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes

Manufactured by

B. HOUE & CO.

QUEBEC

ARE BETTER THAN
THE BEST.

IT COMES HIGH IN PRICE, BUT YOU MUST HAVE IT.

Mellor's Pure Mixed Paints

\$1.75 PER GALLON.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort Street

AUCTION

Desirable Furniture
and Effects.

AT
227 Pandora Avenue

By order of Mr. Graves who is leaving for
Ottawa, on

Mining Shares

5,000 ATHABASCA 20
5,000 NOBLE FIVE 30
3,000 VAN ANDA 30
1,000 DARDANELLES 30
35,000 TREASURY MINES 500.00

Houses and Lots

For Sale in all parts of the city. One
lot, corner Dallas road, cost \$1,400, will be
sold for \$550.

A. W. MORE & CO.
80 GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. P. FOULKES & CO.

MINING AND STOCK BROKERS.
Special Offerings:

Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Noble Five, Van
Anda, Victoria Gas Co., Albion Iron Works
Co., C. P. N. Co., B. C. Electric Railway
Co.

Real Estate

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Properties on Esquimalt Road, City Lots,
Farms and Ranches. Agents for Trustees
of Lady Smith, Allison, and Similkameen.

REASONS FOR THE DISMISSAL

Mr. McInnes' Official Conduct
Subversive of Responsible
Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 28.—The minute in which
the reasons for Mr. McInnes' dismissal
were laid before the Governor-General, which
states that the action of Mr. McInnes
in dismissing his ministers has not been
approved by the people, and that, in view
of recent events, it is evident
that the government cannot be suc-
cessfully administered under the
administration of Mr. McInnes,
whose official conduct has been sub-
versive of responsible government.
The Premier submits that Mr. McIn-
nes' usefulness as a governor is gone and
recommends that he be removed and that
another be assigned to the position as set
forth in this minute.

Brilliant Resistance

Admiral Seymour's Men Make
Gallant Stand Against
Great Numbers.

Column That Relieved Him Was
Commanded by British
Officer.

Large Reinforcements Being
Landed for the March
on Peking.

London, June 29.—(4 a. m.)—The
casualties of the international force at-
tacking Tien Tsin were: British—Killed,
2; wounded, 1. Americans—Killed, 3;
wounded, 2. Germans—Killed 15; wound-
ed, 25. Russians—Killed, 10; wounded
35. The gun fire of the British and Am-
ericans is described as beautiful.

After the relief force pushed on to re-
lieve Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars
under Gen. Nieh, says a despatch from
Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tsin
fiercely, and bombarded the foreign set-
tlement with a terrible fire. Col. Dor-
ward, of the British, commanded the
column that relieved Admiral Seymour,
and United States marines participated
in the achievement.

The Admiral was found entrenched
and surrounded by immense masses of
Chinese, who were driven off by the re-
lieving column after a brisk fight. His
men had made a brilliant resistance,
never failing in courage for fifteen days
of continuous fighting. During ten days
the men were on quarter rations. They
started with provisions for ten days, and
they could have held out a day or two
longer.

The column was a few miles beyond
Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt
to break through the hordes, Admiral
Seymour escaped to Tien Tsin, but he came into
collision with a strong force of Chinese, arriving
from the northwest, and could neither
advance nor retreat. There was nothing
to do but entrench and stand a siege.

He vainly attempted heliographic com-
munications. Seymour's men caught sev-
eral Chinese, who said the legations had
been burned and the ministers killed.
Others said that the ministers had been
imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fan-
tastic courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin
four days after Admiral Seymour, but
they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Taku to
Tien Tsin has been restored and the
force is advancing toward Peking.

Fighting was in progress Wednesday
in the vicinity of Tse Chu Lin. Large
preparations are being made to support
and reinforce the Peking relieving col-
umn. Twenty thousand troops of all
arms, largely Japanese, have now been
landed.

The fate of the members of the lega-
tions is still a mystery. If they are alive
and unharmed, the Chinese govern-
ment deserves some credit, Shanghai
correspondents think, in restraining the
fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the
Daily Telegraph, wiring at 9:05 p.m.,
yesterday, says:

"It is reported on good Chinese author-
ity that the government, alarmed by the
foreign military preparations, has issued
an edict ordering the peremptory sup-
pression of the Boxers and announcing a
decision to protect the legations at all
hazards."

However this may be, the British con-
sul at Shanghai received definite informa-
tion yesterday, the Daily Express cor-
respondent says, that while solemnly
promising complete abstention from war-
like preparations, the Chinese are mount-
ing several new six-inch guns at the
Woosung forts.

Chinese warships have sailed
from Hongkong to reinforce the allied
squadron at Shanghai. The southern
provinces are sending troops toward Pe-
kin and the exodus of the Chinese of all
classes from Shanghai continue at the
rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Chinese prestige has been injured dur-
ing the recent fighting, and an anti-
Chinese rising in the Lia Tung Peninsula,
Russian Manchuria, is predicted.

According to the Shanghai correspond-
ent of the Times, advices from Shang-
tung that Governor Tuan Skik Mai in-
tends cordial relations with foreigners
and has sent numerous couriers to Pe-
kin, but none of them has returned.

An imperial decree published in Shang-
hai yesterday (Thursday), says a cor-
respondent of the Daily Express, asserts
that the imperial palace in Peking was
burned on June 16 and that attack on the
palace was made by revolting Chinese
troops.

London, June 28.—Admiral Bruce, in
command of the British force at Taku,
reports to the British admiralty the fol-
lowing casualties: June 24, one seaman
wounded at Tien Tsin; up to the 24th
of June 25, four seamen killed and
Lieutenants Stirling, Powell and Wright,
Commander Beatty and 44 midshipmen
and seamen wounded.

Berlin, June 28.—The Cologne Volks-
Zeitung has received a cablegram saying
that the situation in the mission districts
in the southern part of the province of
Shan Tung is now extremely threaten-
ing. The Volks Zeitung ex-
presses astonishment that none of these
people have been able to send news to the
coast.

General von Hennekin, formerly mili-
tary instructor in the Chinese army, re-
plying to a statement in the English
press that the Taku forts were built by
German engineers, says they were built
by Chinese mechanics and afterwar-
ds repaired by Americans. "The Vorwaerts"
complains that the German government
is taking all the various steps in China

without consulting the reichstag, which
is now adjourned, whereas the British
and French parliaments are in session,
and the governments of London and
Paris must make reports to them upon
the progress of events. It adds:
"It is high time our people are cognizant
of the danger threatening them, and
that they called the government to strict
account."

Washington, June 28.—The day's de-
velopments in the Chinese affair were
meagre, and the general opinion here is
that the two messages received from
Admiral Kempf and the other from Li
Hung Chang could not be accepted as
settling the important question as to the
fate of foreign missionaries at Peking
and their families and attaches. The
secretary of the navy, by specific in-
structions of the President, has been in-
formed to cable Kempf several days ago to
keep the navy department informed of
everything that happened within the
scene of disturbance in China, and it is
believed that his omission to make any
reference in his cablegram this morning
as to the whereabouts of the ministers
was based upon the absence of any in-
formation upon that subject at Taku,
where the Admiral is with his flagship,
the Newark. And if no information
could be had at Taku, only 30 miles down
the river from Tien Tsin, of the presence
of the ministers in Admiral Seymour's
column, but eight miles distant, then the
officials here cannot understand how
other governments could have superior
information and so they felt justified in
waiting for further advices before ac-
cepting the Chinese statements on that
point as accurate.

Minister Wu, who brought Li Hung
Chang's message to the state depart-
ment, could not explain away the points
of variance between the viceroy's state-
ments and the cable messages received
from other sources. However, he pinned
his faith to the accuracy of them, and
pointed out that it agreed closely with
Admiral Kempf's message of yesterday,
stating that the ministers were reported
to be with Seymour. The navy depart-
ment has had further communication
with Admiral Kempf, in the shape of
two messages—one touching the strength
of the foreign forces ashore in China,
and another which the officials stated
had no bearing upon the military situa-
tion—but in neither was there any men-
tion of the ministers. One consideration
which makes against the unrespected ac-
ceptance of the assurance of Chinese
officials, including Li Hung Chang and
Minister Wu, that a state of war does
not exist, is the fact that Mr. Conger is
not permitted to communicate with his
government by the same means whereby
the Tsung Li Yamen is getting news to
the outside world, leading to a suspicion
that he is not at liberty which marks the
existence of a state of peace.

London, June 29.—(2:30 a.m.)—Lord
Roberts has sent bulletins of two small
fights occurring on June 26 and 27, in
which the Boers were discomfited.

In a despatch from Pretoria, dated
yesterday, he says:
"A small force of mounted troops, with
two guns, commanded by Lieut. Col.
Dreiper, was attacked by the enemy under
Pretorius and Nelon, the morning of
June 26, seven miles north of Senekal.
They beat off the enemy and burned
their laager. Our casualties were three
killed and 10 wounded."

"Hume", temporarily commanding Ian
Hamilton's division, made one march yester-
day from Heidelberg to Frankfort
without meeting any opposition.

"The enemy attacked our Rooval
Spruit post on the railway yesterday,
but were easily beaten off by a detach-
ment of the Derbyshire Light Infantry
and the West Australian Mounted In-
fantry, a 15-pounder and an armored
train."

"Baden-Powell reports the capture of
an influential Boer named Ray, who was
endeavoring to raise a commando in the
Rustenburg district. A patrol brought in
over a hundred rifles. More than 4,000
rifles and 15 inferior pieces have been
taken during the last few days."

"He declares that thirty Boers have
arrived at Rustenburg, going to their
homes, from Delarey's commando. They
would have left before if they had seen
the proclamation, which was carefully
withheld by the Boer authorities."

Lord Roberts says that Wednesday,
June 27, was a record market day in
Pretoria for Boer farmers selling prod-
ucts. Parties of Boers still hang on
General Buller's flanks. Mr. P. R.
Burnham, the Canadian scout, is "avail-
able."

Railways to The Yukon

Mr. Blair Says no Charters Be-
fore Parliament Will Be
Granted

Until It Is Seen Whether All
Canadian Line Is
Practicable.

Ottawa, June 28.—The militia depart-
ment has completed arrangements for all
invaded Canadian soldiers in South Af-
rica who are not capable of returning to
the front to be sent at once to Canada
by the war office. Upon arrival, those
desirous of returning to their homes may
do so, and others who are not yet re-
covered will be attached to the Royal
Canadian Artillery at Quebec, and pro-
vided with hospital accommodation there,
receiving pay until discharged.

Toronto, June 28.—The Evening Tele-
graph's London cable says: "The Daily
Telegraph correspondent says twenty-
five Canadians, who captured two guns,
as reported a few days ago, bluffed two
hundred Boers by pretending that sup-
port was near at hand, which caused the
Boers to run and leave the guns behind."

HARD TO CATCH.

Trying to Surround the Boers East of
Pretoria.

London, June 29.—(4:30 a.m.)—The
Pretoria correspondent of the Daily
Telegraph, in a despatch dated yester-
day, says:
"Since Sunday, Gen. French on the right
and the Eleventh Division in the centre,
have been endeavoring to surround the
enemy's position in the hills, 25 miles
east. There was fighting for three
days, but on Tuesday night the enemy
decamped, going eastward. The total
casualties were under 50."

PANAMA TROUBLES.

Colombian Government Looks Towards
the United States For Help.

Washington, June 28.—Despatches re-
ceived here indicate that the Colombian
government has finally satisfied itself
that Nicaragua is responsible for the
revolutionary movements on the Isthmus
of Panama directed against the Colom-
bian government. The operations of
these insurgents have become so for-
midable as to make it doubtful whether
the Colombian government can maintain
itself on the Isthmus, and inquiries have
been made of the United States to ascer-
tain in such event upon the United States
for the maintenance of peace and order.
The United States government has in
answer simply reverted to its old and
well-defined policy in such cases of limit-
ing its activity to the keeping open of
the Panama railway and the protection
of the lives and property of United
States citizens. If it shall be necessary
to land a naval force for this purpose,
as has been done before, the commander
of the warship, probably the Machias, will
be instructed to take no part as between
the combatants.

THE FRASER RIVER.

Reports Show a Drop in the Water.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 28.—The Fraser rose
an inch last night. Wherever the land is
low along the Fraser and not dyked, the
water now covers it. A great deal of
damage has been done to crops and
fences or Nicomen Island and adjacent
sections of Dwydney. Government Agent
Robson is extending assistance to those
settlers who found it necessary to re-
move their stock. Reports from all sec-
tions show a net fall since Tuesday.

Lillooet, June 28.—The river has fallen
somewhat since morning. Weather
showery and cooler.

Soda Creek, June 28.—No change in the
river. Weather cloudy and cool.

WHAT FOR?

Japanese Buying Rifles in Vancouver.

Vancouver, June 28.—The Westmin-
ster Columbian publishes a report that
the Japanese of Steveston, fearing
some kind of trouble, are arming them-
selves with rifles. Two hundred and
fifty rifles have been purchased by Ja-
panese in Vancouver.

Most everyone who has whiskey for sale
compares his virtue to Jesse Moore "AA"
whiskey.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
PERGIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
sent postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-
cept the city) and United States at follow-
ing rates:

One year \$6.00
Six months 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

WELCOME.

On behalf of the citizens of Victoria,
and of the province generally, the Colo-
nist wishes to extend to His Honor Sir
Henri Joly de Lotbiniere a very cordial
welcome. He comes to British Colum-
bia under circumstances which render
his coming particularly grateful, for the
people see in it a return to settled condi-
tions in public life. A reputation for a
true conception of his constitutional duty
as well as for tastes and instincts of an
elevated order has preceded him, and
we feel every confidence that his career
amongst us will more than justify the
policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in selecting
him for his new and responsible position.

Sir Henri Joly will find in British
Columbia a province where the condi-
tions, socially, commercially, industrially
and politically, are very different to those
existing in other parts of the Dominion,
and there will be much that will be of
new interest to him. That he will speed-
ily adjust himself to the life of the pro-
vince, and, catching the spirit of progress
which animates its people, aid them in
making known to the world what great
opportunities the province offers to in-
telligent labor and prudently invested
capital, that he will find many ways in
which to render himself useful to the
province, we feel certain. His public
career shows him to be a gentleman of
probity, foresight and intelligence, and
such an one will readily discover ways
and means of usefulness in such a
theatre as British Columbia affords even
to a lieutenant-governor.

This welcome would not be complete
without its being extended to Lady Joly
de Lotbiniere as well, who, although she
does not accompany her husband to-day,
will fill so large a place in the social
life of the province. The people of Vic-
toria hope that it will not be long before
they are able to pay their respects to her
and make her feel that, though Victoria
is a long way from her former home, she
will be surrounded by friends, who will
do what they can to lead her to select
this as her permanent home.

THE McINNES CORRESPONDENCE.
The letter of ex-Lieutenant-Governor
McInnes, addressed to the people of
British Columbia and dealing with the
circumstances which led up to his dis-
missal, and the official correspondence ac-
companying it, represent a good deal of
research and considerable ability in spe-
cial pleading. The real issue in the case
is beclouded with a mass of matter,
which possesses only an academic inter-
est. Mr. McInnes complains very bit-
terly of his treatment by Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, but it was very evident to every
one, except Mr. McInnes and his im-
mediate entourage, that the defeat of the
Martin ministry meant his dismissal, and
Sir Wilfrid only gave effect to the ex-
pressed wish of the people of British
Columbia. Disguise the matter as one
may, it cannot be successfully denied that
the people of the province understood on
June 9 that they were passing judgment
upon the acts of the Lieutenant-
Governor, and his removal from office
was the logical consequence of the elec-
tion.

A considerable portion of the corres-
pondence is taken up with a justification
of the dismissal of the Semlin ministry.
The views of the Colonist on this subject
are well known. We have always con-
tended that it was right to dismiss Mr.
Semlin, since he declined to resign or ask
for a dissolution, so that in respect to
what Mr. McInnes says on this point we

feel under no obligation to make any
comment. It is the events after the dis-
missal of Mr. Semlin of which we have
always complained and by which we
think Mr. McInnes put a strain upon the
principles of responsible government,
which they would not bear. He cites
eight reasons, which he says were given
to show that his course was wrong, and
endeavors to show by precedents that
these reasons cannot be sustained; but
he omits to deal with the fact that in
selecting Mr. Martin he chose a man
absolutely without a following in the
house, and that he practically turned the
province over to Mr. Martin to do as he
saw fit, although supply had not been
voted, and the representatives of the
people had almost unanimously declared
no confidence in his chosen minister. To
take up the several cases which Mr.
McInnes cites as justifying his course
and to distinguish them from the course
which he followed would require as
much space as he devotes to the matter,
and probably more, and therefore we
shall not do so. We may mention one
distinction, namely, that in the cases
cited there was either no appeal to the
people, or after the appeal the people en-
dorsed the action of the crown or its
representative. In the British Columbia
case they declared against the Lieuten-
ant-Governor's course, and this makes all
the difference in the world.

One thing that seems to be lost sight of
in the correspondence and by some of the
newspapers is that there is a vital differ-
ence between the position of the sov-
ereign and that of a lieutenant-governor.
Constitutionally the removal of the
sovereign cannot be contemplated, but
under the British North America Act the
removal of a lieutenant-governor is ex-
pressly provided for. This fact qualifies
many of the British precedents. To re-
move the sovereign is to bring confusion
upon the state; to remove a lieutenant-
governor need not, as we have seen,
cause even a ripple on the current of
government. This must be borne in
mind when we consider British preced-
ents. What may freely be done, where
no possible harm can come to the coun-
try, cannot be thought of where it would
occasion a change of dynasty.

In his letters Mr. McInnes omits to
recognize the difference in the position of
a minister who has behind him the ma-
jority of the people's representatives, and
one who has no parliamentary support.
He relies upon the case of the Pitt min-
istry, which held office in spite of repeated
adverse votes in the House of Commons,
but since Pitt's day things have greatly
changed and the principles of Respon-
sible Government are much better under-
stood. Moreover, the King chose to
make Pitt's case his own, and, as we
have said above, there is a fundamental
difference between the position of a
reigning sovereign and that of a provin-
cial governor.

A FALSE WITNESS.

In the Montreal Witness of June 14
appeared the following:

The Japanese government has issued
an order limiting the number of Japanese
subjects who will hereafter be allowed to
emigrate to America to fifteen monthly.
For the future not more than ten Jap-
anese a month will be allowed to emi-
grate to Canada, or more than five to
the United States. This law, promul-
gated by the Japanese government,
ought to render unnecessary even to the
minds of anti-Asiatics of British Colum-
bia the passage of legislation by the as-
sembly which, in view of Canada's treaty
obligations, is ultra vires. The Japanese
statesmen offer somewhat of a contrast
to our own Pacific Coast hoodlum poli-
ticians; their policy is as dignified and
conciliatory as the British Columbia poli-
cy is unreasonable and unjustifiable.
Canadians have something to learn from
the Japanese.

It would be well if the Witness would
find out the facts of the case before it
makes ex cathedra utterances upon it.
It is very far astray as to the number of
emigrants whom the Japanese govern-
ment will permit to leave Japan for Can-
ada during a year. According to the
Witness, the number is 120 a year. The
actual number, according to the law of
Japan, is 3,540, or nearly thirty times
as many as the Witness says. The Wit-
ness makes great pretensions to piety
and that sort of thing. In this part of
the world truth is regarded as an attri-
bute of the character, which the Witness
claims for itself; but we have not ob-
served that it has felt called upon to
correct this monstrously false state-
ment.

The reference to "Pacific Coast hood-
lum politicians" is worthy of the Wit-
ness, whose knowledge of the people of
the Pacific Coast, their needs and objects
is hardly rudimentary. The Witness
thinks that the policy pursued by British
Columbia towards the Japanese is un-
reasonable and unjustifiable. A month
or so ago, referring to the influx of Jap-
anese, the Colonist said that, among cer-
tain Eastern people of mawkish senti-
mentality, the advent into British Col-
umbia of a horde of illiterate pagans
would be regarded as something lovely.
There is a class of people, and the Wit-
ness represents that class, whose love for
their fellow-men depends upon the color
of his skin and the complexion of his
habits. The darker they both are the
more they appeal to these sentimentalists.
They dearly love a Jap, and a Chinaman
is to them the quintessence of loveliness.
That they both are either heathen or
absolutely without religion at all, that
they either will not conform to our civ-
ilization or choose by preference its
vices, that they make it harder for white
men with civilized Christian families to
make a living, all goes for nothing. As
to the term which the Witness has seen
fit to apply to the public men of this
province, we have nothing to say, except
that, man for man, our public men will
compare with those of any part of Can-
ada, and that they are animated by a far

higher type of motives than those which
seem to inspire the Witness.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and
Canals, made an important statement in
the Railway Committee yesterday. He
declared the definite policy of the Do-
minion government to be not to encour-
age the construction of any additional
railway lines from the Yukon, which
would have their coast termini in ter-
ritory which is now or may ultimately be
decided to be United States territory,
and that in consequence all new charters
would be withheld until the feasibility of
constructing an all-Canadian line into
the Yukon has been determined.

Colonist readers will recall that this
paper has persistently advocated this
policy. It incurred some censure from
contemporaries for urging that the same
policy should prevail in this province.
As to its wisdom there can be no doubt.
Canada is already building up with her
business one city on Lynn Canal over
which the United States flag flies, and
the people of that city are even now en-
deavoring to hamper our trade with our
own country.

The next railway to the Yukon must
be an all-Canadian line.

At the close of his interesting interview
on the Mount Sicker mines, Mr. W. M.
Brewer, M. E., points out what he re-
gards as the weak point in our mining
laws. Others besides Mr. Brewer are
of the opinion that the facility given for
locking up claims year after year does
incalculable harm to the province.

It was thoughtful on the part
of Miss Agnes Deans Cameron
to send to "Navy and Army"
three characteristic photographs of street
scenes in Victoria on Market Day,
with appropriate letter-press descriptive
matter. The publication of this cannot
fail to have a pleasing effect all over the
Empire, for it shows how universal is
the bond of sympathy between its most
distant parts.

Mr. A. W. Burns gives the Colonist
an interesting interview in regard to the
needs of Texada Island. This portion of
the province requires something at the
hands of both the provincial and federal
governments. It needs better roads, and
this calls for consideration at the hands
of the province. It needs better mail
service, and this calls for consideration
at the hands of the Dominion. The Colo-
nist urges the claims of the Island upon
the consideration of both governments.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes has a state-
ment in the Province to the effect that
Mr. Dunsinuir has not only not dis-
charged the Chinese and Japanese from
the Alexandria and Extension mines, but
is employing more in those mines. We
are authorized by Mr. Dunsinuir to give
this statement the flattest contradiction,
and to say that his promise to replace
the Chinamen working in the mines with
white labor will be fulfilled as rapidly as
the latter is available.

We are not much concerned whether
or not the Times credits the Colonist
with having contributed something
towards securing more liberal treatment
from the Ottawa government than it has
hitherto received. The great thing is
that the object has been accomplished,
and it is satisfactory to know that we
have worked for it, whether we aided
materially in the matter or not. It is
interesting to mention that the Colonist
alone of all the British Columbia news-
papers has kept this matter to the front.

FILED UP.

Fewer Children in London's Schools Be-
cause No More Houses Can Be
Built in the City.

From the London Times.

A Blue Book which has just been is-
sued contains the general report for the
year 1899 of Mr. T. King, Her Majesty's
senior chief inspector of schools, relating
to the metropolitan division, which com-
prises the district of the school board for
London, the county of Middlesex, and
parts of Essex and Hertfordshire, and
covers a population of 5,429,168. The re-
port, as Mr. King points out, deals more
fully with the statistical and material
than with the intellectual aspect of edu-
cation in London, and some specially in-
teresting facts are noted. After alluding
to the manner of collecting "the careful
and minute returns" made by the School
Board of London, and to the "magnitude
and difficulty of the work" accomplished
by the board, the inspector states that
last year the number of children sched-
uled in London as belonging to the school
board class was 888,406. The estimated
number of school places required for
these was 784,594, and the accommo-
dation existing was 746,306, while the pro-
posed accommodation was 47,837, mak-
ing a total of 794,023. Of the 746,306
existing places, 521,426 were in board
schools and 224,880 in non-board schools.
The number of children of the elemen-
tary school class and between the ages
of three and thirteen enumerated for
London in May, 1899, amounted to 831,-
000. This total showed a decrease of
about 2,000 since May, 1898, following
the still larger decrease of 6,700 in the
previous year. Apparently, therefore,
Mr. King states, the population of London
shows indications of reaching its limit.
"Of London at least in the technical
sense." In the greater part of the area
covered by the board the land available
is said to be occupied, and in the Green-
wich division only is any large extension
of the town possible. The city, as is well
known, has long ceased to be a crowded
place of residence, and in other parts a

similar process is in progress. Mr. King
says:
"Streets and dismal, crowded courts of
small houses are destroyed, and gigantic
warehouses, or still more enormous
"buildings" are being erected in their
place. In both cases the poor are driven
to herd together again in some new den,
while the workman seeks a home out-
side London, unless he can find rooms in a
"building." Thus a considerable de-
crease of population is being caused in
many parts of London, and, though the
loss may be balanced to some extent by
increases in other parts where building
is still in progress, yet competent judges
consider that London, as at present con-
stituted by law, will not increase much
in population as it cannot in extent. On
the other hand, the working-class towns, too
closely joined to London and even to be called
suburban, are daily increasing, from
Stratford round to Chiswick, and from
Wimbledon round to Greenwich, where
alone within the boundary of London
there is still extensive space for build-
ing. On the east and northeast of Lon-
don the increase of population is extra-
ordinary; and the workmen's trains on the
Great Eastern Railway alone trans-
port daily men enough to fill a large town
men who leave their wives and families
at home.

In Edmonton Union the average at-
tendance of scholars has increased by
more than 12,000 during the last five
years, indicating an increase of nearly
100,000 in the total population of this
union. The London ratepayer, Mr. King
says, may hope that this fact may dimin-
ish the work to be accomplished by the
school board, and reduce the constantly
increasing burden on the rates. At all
events, the returns show that the greater
part of the provision of schools has been
made, and, therefore, the expenditure on
new buildings will probably decrease.
The report further states that the num-
ber of children requiring accommodation
in elementary schools in 1899 was 869,-
000, including 57,000 who, although more
than thirteen years of age, continue to
attend schools. It is considered that
places should be found for about 750,000
of the children. The board estimates that
746,000 places have been provided,
and schools for 47,000 more are project-
ed. At first sight, Mr. King adds, this
accommodation appears to be sufficient,
but as it is not distributed in places
where it is required a considerable por-
tion is wasted.

You hardly realize that it is medicine,
when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills;
they are very small; no bad effects; all
troubles from torpid liver are relieved by
their use.

A POUND OF COAL.

The Power Stored Up in This Small
Weight of Fuel.

From Cassell's Magazine.

Let us take a pound of what we will call
average coal, containing, say, 10,000 heat
units. That would be somewhat smaller
in size than a man's fist. A pound of
coal, if expended in mechanical work,
would give us 230 h. p. Imagine at the
time of the Black Prince's invasion of
France, over half a mile, all pulling
steadily, at the command of the task mas-
ter, at a great rope to raise some huge
obelisk, and, as you see them sweating,
tugging and straining, think again of this
small lump of coal in which nature has
placed an equal amount of power. If
some countries men who have been spe-
cially trained as porters to carry heavy loads
on their backs, will, as a full day's work,
carry a total of from 350 to 600 pounds
a distance of one mile. And yet, each
has expended but one-third of the power
stored up in this pound of coal.

An exceedingly strong man has been
known to do one-half horse-power of work
as his mightiest effort; but in two and a
half minutes work at this rate exhausts
his muscular force. Let us suppose one
hundred men putting forth such extreme
effort at rope, or crane, or screw, as they
try to catch the face and puffing to
catch their breaths, we might imagine this
little black lump saying to them: "I can
do as much as your whole company and
then stand it for fully two minutes longer
before I am exhausted!"

Let us now turn to another portion of
the human race. From the earliest times
explaining has been a much-prized accom-
plishment of the fair sex. We need look
back to our own grandmothers. We can
picture them, from their own stories told
us when we were children, as rosy-cheeked
damsels sitting around the open fireplace
and spinning from early candlelight till bed
time, let us say possibly two hours. Let
us then consider for a moment the thou-
sands of spindles rattling and whirling in
a modern cotton factory, impelled by the
power locked up in coal. One pound of
this coal carries the potential energy to do
the work of three thousand such spin-
sters.

In saving wood, a man may work at the
rate of about 60 strokes a minute and con-
sider himself a "top sawyer" and his saw
blade may have progressed five feet a
minute; but a circular saw, driven by
machinery, may be put through 70 times
that distance and saw 70 times as much
wood. And yet this one little pound of
coal contains power enough for 100 such
saws.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR DILIGIENCY.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.
Price
25 Cents
Purely Vegetable.
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS.
BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose,
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BIGKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

25c. Off the Dollar

Stoddard's Jewelry Store
63 Yates Street, one door from corner of
Broad Street

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c
NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET
WATCHES \$1.50.
This month only.

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as
Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache,
Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dis-
turbance and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of
Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Con-
stipation, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep,
Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling
Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a
disordered or abused condition of the
stomach and liver.
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will
quickly restore females to complete health. They
promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity
of the system. For a
Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick
Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,
they act like magic—a few doses will work won-
ders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the
Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Com-
plexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite,
and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the
whole physical energy of the human
frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially
recommended. These are "facts" admitted by thou-
sands, in all classes of society, and one of the
best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated
is that Beecham's Pills have the
Largest Sale of any Patent Medi-
cine in the World. This has been
achieved without the publication
of testimonials, the fact being that
Beecham's Pills recommend them-
selves.

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the
popular family medicine wherever the English
language is spoken, and they now stand without
a rival.

at all Druggists.
Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory

28 Broad street, (opp. Dillard Hotel), Vic-
toria, B. C.

Wm. F. Best, F. C. S.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer
(Hedelberg and Leipzig.)

Personal attention given to all assaying
and chemical analysis.

TELEPHONES.

Within the City Limits, four Party Line
Telephones now installed as low as \$2.50
per month.

No Installation Charges

For new regulations, particulars as to
districts, etc., apply,

R. B. McHICKING,
At the Office of the Company, Five Sis-
ters' Block.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine
laborers for the Wellington, Esplanade, and
Comox mines. Apply to the managers of
he said mines.
Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO.,
Limited Liability.

Spratt & Macaulay

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood
cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

—OFFICES—
88 Gov't St. 82 Store St.
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

YOKOHAMA & CO.

Japanese Merchant
Tailors

Suits Made to
Order for Ladies
and Gentlemen
114 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

TO LET

Two stores or offices on ground floor in
Five Sisters' Block, facing Fort Street.
Apply H. M. GRAHAM
41 Government Street.

APRONS.

Owing to a figure "3" in quotation of 75
Aprons in FRIDAY'S BARGAINS dropping
out of the form, an error was made in announc-
ing price at 5c.

75 Ladies Linen Aprons Regular 50c. Friday 35c

D. SPENCER.

Dominion Day Celebration.

GRAND EXCURSION

The First Class S.S. Alpha

Will leave Outer Wharf at 10 p.m. Sunday evening for Vancouver, First July, return-
ing, will leave Evans, Coleman & Evans' Wharf, Vancouver, B. C., at 11 p.m., July
2, arriving at Victoria about 7 a.m.

Fare for the Round Trip \$2.00.

W. A. Ward Bank of Montreal
Building.

Fifth Regiment Band

EXCURSION TO

Port Angeles

SUNDAY, JULY 1st.

The Popular Excursion Steamer S.S. City of Nanaimo
will sail from C.P.N. Co.'s Wharf at 1.30 p.m.
giving passengers 3 hours at Port Angeles.

Fare for Round Trip, 75c.

Children Under 12 Years 50 Cents.

There Is
No Pleasure

And even less satisfaction, not to mention
the discomfort resulting from

A Misfitting Costume

In winter it is a constant annoyance, and in
the summer a source of torture. Why
therefore does any man tolerate one, when
he can

AVOID ALL MISFITS

If he will avoid the low-priced clothing
store and its hand-me-downs, and buy his
garments at the

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Where all clothing is made up upon scien-
tific tailoring principles and a

Perfect Fit a Certainty

SUITS, \$10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25.
TROUSERS, \$3, 4, 5, 6.

ALLEN'S

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

Store closes at 7 p.m. VICTORIA, B.C.
Saturdays excepted.

Bathing Suits

CHILDREN'S BIB OVERALLS.
TENTS FOR CAMPING.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET,
COR. BROAD.

Balmoral Block

DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms.
on suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average highest low tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Thursday, June 28.	Friday, June 29.
Time.	Time.
2:10 a.m.	8.6 feet.
9:20 a.m.	10.0 a.m.
5:50 p.m.	8.7 feet.
10:00 p.m.	7.1 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Jam Jars at Russell's.

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Good! Better! Best!!!

You can take your pick, but the best of drugs is the only kind we keep; and that is what goes into your prescription if you bring it to

DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
30 and 32 Government Street.
Open Day and Night.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McIlroy's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Does your bike need fixing? We can do the job. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson Street.

Who Owns It?—Chief Langley has a small gold chain found on Pandora avenue.

Weiler Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese matings, for floor and dado purposes.

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weiler Bros. The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.)

If you appreciate good value for your money, use Hondt Ceylon Tea, in packets only. To be had of all grocers.

Reduced prices for remainder of season—Rambler bicycles, \$50. Cyclery, Broad and Broughton streets. Weiler Bros.

Victoria boys going to Vancouver on the first of July will find the Province clear for sale at the Army and Navy cigar store, 46 Cordova street, the only open-front cigar store in the city.

Jewell-Simms.—At the residence of Mrs. McDonald, 54 Pandora street, on Wednesday evening, the marriage occurred of Mr. F. F. Jewell and Miss Laura Simms.

Reduced Rates.—Excursion tickets on E. & N. railway will be good to and from all stations Saturday, June 30, until Monday night, July 2, a double train service being arranged for Monday as well as on the Saturday and Sunday.

Summer Carnival on Monday, Dominion Day, July 2.—The Cowichan Agricultural Association, Duncan, have arranged for a midsummer show, including a flower carnival, bicycle gymkhana and sports of all kinds. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance all day. Trains leave at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Fare, only 50 cents for the round trip. Bicycles will be carried free.

Dominion Day Picnics.—The Presbyterian churches will hold their annual outing at Goldstream on Monday, July 2. Special trains will leave at 8 and 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., returning at convenient times.

The Spring Ridge Baptist and Calvary Baptist churches will hold their outing at the spacious grounds at Colwood, where a suitable programme of sports and games will be carried out.

Children's Party.—Among the social events of yesterday was a very enjoyable time spent by a large number of little folks at the residence of Capt. Quinn, 30 Park street, in honor of his daughter's sixth birthday, one of the many attractions at the tea table being a "prize cake," composed of little items generally found in the much-sought-after prize packet. This afforded great pleasure, as each little one was anxious to amuse their portion of the fry.

The clerk of the weather was also kind, the weather being just what would be wished for to enjoy ice-cream. The games were varied and interesting, and one and all concluded they had a real good time which passed altogether too quickly, as they wished their little friend good night, leaving her with an overwhelming stock of mementoes, the tokens of their friendship and goodwill.

Masonic Installation.—At Esquimalt, on Thursday evening, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master F. M. Young, of Nanaimo, assisted by George Glover, D.J.G.M., J. W. Quinn, G. Secretary; Rev. C. Benson Sharp, G.L.W.; B. S. Oddy, G.S.W.; and W. W. Northcott, Grand Director of Ceremonies, installed the following officers of United Service Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: I.P.M., T. N. Woodgate; J.M., F. J. Bailey; G.W., R. T. Beal; J.W., B. H. Russell; Chaplain, Rev. W. D. Barber; Treasurer, Geo. Phillips; Secretary, R. T. Rankin; G.D., A. H. Hale; J.D., W. T. Phillips; Director of Ceremonies, H. F. L. Hale; Organist, T. Piper; G. C. J. Horswell; S. G. A. Oden; J. S. J. Cranter; G. S. Benson; Tyler, C. Hammond. After the installation, H. L. Salmon was sworn in as D.D.G.M. for District No. 1. A banquet followed.

Coming Attraction.—The next attraction at the Victoria theatre is a mammoth colored minstrel show of 45 people. "Wright's Original Nashville Students" and "Gibson's Big Minstrel Carnival"—one of the biggest minstrel combinations—represents the most liberal of amusement enterprises in this country. It carries 45 popular entertainers in the most enjoyable variety of acts presented to the public. Fun runs rampant and every feature is high-class and refined. Every act is different and there is no surfeit of any one act, no curtain waits to mar the continuous round of pleasure. Expert wire walkers, acrobats, the famous Occidental quartette of singers, an admirable quintette of mixed voices; jugglers, tumblers and other interesting features are included in its programme in enjoyable profusion and liberality. A grand symphony orchestra of skilled musicians play at every performance and two big peerless bands, with 10 soloists, form a feature of its attractive street parade. Such an abundance of good features has, it is said, never been before gathered into one combination. Wait for the parade.

INFLUENZA

A prophylactic and cure for influenza, typhoid, and all kinds of feverish colds. Try Dr. Dobell's Influenza Mixture, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 Govt. St. Chemists and Druggists

We Supply Many Things Essential to His Needs, Such as Feeding Bottles, Toothbrushes, Sponges, Toilet Powders, as well as All Remedies Required.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist
98 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Telephone 425. Near Yates Street

Farms Wanted.

I shall be glad to receive particulars of a few good farms, which the owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, to forward to my correspondents.

DOYSETT, KNIGHT & CO.,
Land Agents, London, Eng.
For Publication in Their Circular.

"The Land Roll."

A copy of which can be seen at my office.

C. C. REVANS
Land and Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

Tag Lorne yesterday towed the bark Garibaldi to Hastings mills, and from thence she will take the bark Lokumba to sea. The Lokumba has a large lumber cargo for Valparaiso.

Victoria's Celebration.—Miss Agnes Dennis Cameron, principal of the South Park school, has an illustrated article in the last issue of Navy and Army on Victoria's celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

"The Glorious Fourth."—The steamer Victorian will run single-fare excursions to Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma for the Fourth of July celebrations, leaving Victoria Sunday and Tuesday at 8:30 a.m., and Wednesday at 7 a.m.

Coronation Day.—Flags were flying from the public and many of the private buildings yesterday; a royal salute was fired from the warships at noon, and the ships had all their bunting flying, it being Coronation Day.

Borne to the Grave.—Rev. W. Leslie Clay officiated yesterday at the funeral of the late Joseph Wolf, the services being held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. D. W. Higgins, J. B. McKilligan, Thos. Cooper, Dr. Jones, Jas. Patterson and Ben. Gordon.

Annual Meeting.—The directors of the Jubilee hospital have arranged the annual report to be submitted to the annual meeting of subscribers today. Dr. Ernest Hall's suggestion for the erection of a memorial hall in connection with the hospital will be dealt with by the new board.

Mission School.—In connection with the annual closing of the Chinese Methodist night school, a magic lantern exhibition will be given to the pupils this evening at 8:30 o'clock, in the Chinese Methodist church, Fisgard street. Prizes will also be distributed and refreshments served.

Smallpox Declining.—Dr. J. W. Lyons, president of the Seattle board of health, has issued a statement, in which he says smallpox is declining in that city, with more than a prospect that there will not be a single house under quarantine after this week. There is but one house quarantined at present, and in this the patients are convalescent.

The Police Court.—For carrying a concealed weapon, Jan Smith was fined \$10 in the police court yesterday morning. Smith, who is a Norwegian, had complained to the police that he was robbed of \$20 in a Chatham street resort. The keeper of the house denied this, and when the police searched Smith to see if they could not locate the money which he alleged he lost, they came upon a revolver.

Back to Jail.—Constable Thompson, of Nanaimo, arrived in the city yesterday with Joseph Catherine, a prisoner who escaped from the Washington penitentiary, on McNeill's Island, and who was arrested by Mr. Thompson at Van Anda, British Columbia, sentenced in September last to 18 months for counterfeiting. When he escaped he went to Vancouver and thence to Van Anda, where he secured work under the name of Joe Clark. A reward of \$100 was offered for his arrest. United States Deputy Marshal Stinger, of Seattle, met the constable here and will take the prisoner to Seattle this morning.

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The clerk of the weather was also kind, the weather being just what would be wished for to enjoy ice-cream. The games were varied and interesting, and one and all concluded they had a real good time which passed altogether too quickly, as they wished their little friend good night, leaving her with an overwhelming stock of mementoes, the tokens of their friendship and goodwill.

Masonic Installation.—At Esquimalt, on Thursday evening, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master F. M. Young, of Nanaimo, assisted by George Glover, D.J.G.M., J. W. Quinn, G. Secretary; Rev. C. Benson Sharp, G.L.W.; B. S. Oddy, G.S.W.; and W. W. Northcott, Grand Director of Ceremonies, installed the following officers of United Service Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: I.P.M., T. N. Woodgate; J.M., F. J. Bailey; G.W., R. T. Beal; J.W., B. H. Russell; Chaplain, Rev. W. D. Barber; Treasurer, Geo. Phillips; Secretary, R. T. Rankin; G.D., A. H. Hale; J.D., W. T. Phillips; Director of Ceremonies, H. F. L. Hale; Organist, T. Piper; G. C. J. Horswell; S. G. A. Oden; J. S. J. Cranter; G. S. Benson; Tyler, C. Hammond. After the installation, H. L. Salmon was sworn in as D.D.G.M. for District No. 1. A banquet followed.

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"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

WHAT A Picnic

We are moving. Still more prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Everything nice and tasty for summer holidays.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Gov't and Broughton.

Notice of Removal.

We have much pleasure in stating that we have removed to our fine new premises on the corner of Government and Broughton streets, where we shall endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on our house during the past thirty years.

We extend a cordial invitation to ALL to visit our new and well-appointed premises.

M. W. WAITT & CO.
NO. 44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NOW OPENING

SIX CASES

FEDORA HATS

The Very Latest Styles and Shades
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS

The S. Reid Co., Ltd.
122 GOVERNMENT STREET

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. **W. J. ANDERSON,**
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Proceedings at the Closing Sessions on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Anglican synod met again at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening and sat for nearly three hours. Several important resolutions were passed, and there was considerable discussion as to the best methods of improving the financial condition of the diocese. Amendments to some of the canons were proposed and carried, and will come up for confirmation at the next session of the synod.

The following resolution was proposed by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, seconded by Mr. W. C. Duncan, and carried:

"That this synod deplores the increasing tendency among Christian people to secularize the Lord's Day, and earnestly calls upon all members of the church to use every effort, both by precept and example, to promote the better observance of the day of rest, and to discourage any sources of pleasure which may interfere with the worship and service of Almighty God."

Reference was also made to a matter which had been brought up at the previous session of the synod, the need of greater strictness in issuing marriage licenses.

A commission was appointed by the Bishop to prepare a full report of all trusts and investments held by the church of England in the diocese.

Interesting reports were read by the rural deans, Revs. W. D. Barber and C. E. Cooper, of the conditions existing in the parishes of their respective deaneries.

A resolution was adopted to inaugurate a biennial conference between the dioceses of British Columbia.

The appointment of a committee was asked for to visit parishes for the purpose of explaining fully the advantages of the Quebec system.

A large and influential committee, not confined to members of the synod, was appointed by the Bishop in response to a resolution proposed by the rural dean of Nanaimo, for the purpose of making an effort to raise before the end of the year a sufficient amount to place the finances of the synod on a sound basis.

An adjournment to 10:30 on Thursday

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

Familiar words with a new meaning. It makes home happy. It smoothes out wrinkles. It wins the heart of the housewife. If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestic" in your home—No trouble about terms. We can arrange that to suit you.

A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

FLETCHER BROS.,
Opposite Old Post Office.
Telephone 306. 93 Government st.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE. FORT ST.

Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

was made to enable the minutes to be read and confirmed; and the synod brought its session to a close at midday, after having decided that the next meeting, in 1901, should be held in the city of Nanaimo.

The Westside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE, 29th June, 1900

Outing Novelties For Dominion Day

Irresistible suggestions for things to wear on Dominion Day. In every nook and corner of The Westside at lower prices than it is possible for you to buy them at in ordinary stores. There isn't a dull spot in the Westside. The Great Removal Sale is leading to record-breaking sales. New and stylish goods are being sold at ridiculously low prices. The business broadens and deepens continually and we're careful to look after your own interests. These values show that.

Outing Costumes and Outing Waists. Duck Costumes

CHEAP.

A splendid assortment of White and Fawn Duck Costumes, the kind and styles that originally sold for \$5.00.

Sale Price \$2.50

Outing Waists
AT LOW PRICES.
Hundreds of pretty Shirt Waists...
Special Sale Price 50c.

Dainty Shirt Waists in Muslin, Dimity, Pique and Percale, that originally sold at \$1.12, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

SALE PRICES, 70c. 90c. \$1.00, \$1.40

Outing Gloves

At Half Price.

This is the great glove bargain of the season. 115 dozens more Summer Gloves, white with black stitching, or black with white stitching, also pretty shades of tan. Usual price, 25c. a pair.

SALE PRICE TWO PAIRS FOR 25c

Outing Neckwear

VERY CHEAP.

A pretty collection of flowing-end Ties, Foulard patterns, regular 35c. styles....

Sale Price, 20c

Satin Stock Collar.....25c.
Stocks and Bows.....40c

Bow Ties From 5c each

Outing Jackets

LESS THAN COST.

Smart and stylish Jackets that sold this spring at \$7.50, \$10 and \$10.50 each.

Sale Price \$4. 5, and 5.50

Ask to see these bargains.

SUMMER HOSIERY

130 dozen Fast Black Maco Yarn Hose for ladies, full sizes, double soles and spliced ankles, usual 25c. a pair. Sale price, 15c. a pair

ASK TO SEE THESE BARGAINS,

Thousands of Bargains Throughout the Store

The Hutchison Co., Ltd. **Victoria, B.C.**

Not the Cheapest

But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

Men's Suits that will wear, \$8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

HILLS-ARMSTRONG.

Another of Victoria's Fair Ones Becomes a June Bride.

Mr. Charles William Hills, of the Westside staff, and son of Mr. Richard Hills, of London, Eng., was yesterday united in marriage to Miss Jane Armstrong, eldest daughter of Mr. John Armstrong, of Stainer, Ont. The ceremony took place at Christ Church cathedral at 2 o'clock, in the presence of the intimate friends of the bride and groom. Rev. Canon Beandlands officiating. The bride drove to the church accompanied by ex-Mayor Teague and Mrs. Teague, and was given away by Mr. Teague. The service over, the bridal party drove to the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Hills at 148 Cormorant street, where a reception was held and the newly married pair were congratulated very heartily by their friends, of whom they have a large circle. The honeymoon will be spent at Shawnigan. The bride's dress was particularly handsome, of tailor-made fawn-colored Venetian cloth. The jacket was trimmed with cream silk applique over navy blue silk velvet. The waist was made with Valenciennes lace insertion, with fine white organdie lace between. The hat was navy blue, trimmed with navy blue silk taffeta and cream chiffon.

Novelty Neckwear.

We received by express yesterday some handsome new styles in neckwear. These we're selling at staple prices nothing added for the style. English squares, flowing end style, navy ground, with white figuring, very handsome; sold everywhere for 65 cents; here for40c.

Graduated derby ties, khaki centres on royal blue; royal purple on navy ground; some with gaudy centres guarded by Jack Tars65c.

W. G. CAMERON.
Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter. 55 Johnson Street

Quality tells every time!
This fact explains why Blue Ribbon Ceylon is fast displacing all other teas throughout Canada.

OBSERVING THE ECLIPSE.

Dr. Wm. J. S. Lockyer, in the "Graphic."

To-day is Sunday, the day preceding the time calculated for the total eclipse of the sun from this station (Santa Pola). It is a magnificent morning, and there is scarce a cloud in the sky, and the air is clear as could be desired. We have been here since the 17th, having arrived off this town on that morning, and our time has been spent in erecting and adjusting all the instruments which we brought out with us.

Our party may be described as consisting of two parts, one being composed of Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.S., Mr. A. Fowler, Mr. Howard Payn, a volunteer, and myself, and the other of Dr. Copeland, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Mr. Heath, Mr. Franklin Adams, and Mr. Macpherson, a skilled mechanic-assistant. Most of the party left England in the Orient liner, R.M.S. Oruba, which, after a very pleasant passage, including a rough crossing of the Bay of Biscay, brought us to our instruments safely to Gibraltar on the early morning of the 16th. H.M.S. Thebes was waiting for the most part, land-roofed, and the ground sprinkled with date palm trees. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Howard Payn reached here from England about two days before the Thebes was due, so that on our arrival we were all pleased to find that not only was the site for our camp chosen and pegged out, but that bricks, mortar, and masonry were all ready on the spot to be employed.

Professor Copeland and his party, now called the Scotch contingent, decided, after inspection, that the ground of the site chosen was not sufficiently firm for their heavy instruments. They therefore went in search of another more inland, and eventually fixed a position on the northern part of the town. This was found perfectly satisfactory, rock coming close up to the surface. Having settled the question of sites, no time was lost in commencing operations by setting up all the brick pillars, and erecting the dark room and small wooden shelters for some of the instruments.

At present I have said very little about the Thebes and her officers and men. As soon as she arrived at our station, and exactly what was required for the eclipse work became known, there was no lack of volunteers to assist in the various operations.

Each instrument has now its complement of officers and men, and each man gets now being thoroughly used to his special drill. In addition to the actual instruments there are other branches of work which are being liberally provided for. Thus there are six side parties, and observers for watching and noting the path of the shadow, shadow bands, stars that become visible during totality, landscape colors, and meteorological phenomena. The work has been so arranged that even those who have to remain on the ship will make their observations at the important moment.

The momentous occasion has come and gone, and the Spanish Eclipse of 1906 is now a thing of the past. The elaborate preparations made at Santa Pola by the party that was backed by the officers and men of H.M.S. Thebes have now been put to the test, and as far as can be judged from a general survey of the operations, success has awarded their efforts. Eclipse day broke under good weather conditions, and fortunately these held good for longer than the actual time required. The eclipsed sun was there for some under perfect conditions. As the time of the eclipse drew near, the camp at Santa Pola became the centre of attraction for all the inhabitants of the neighborhood. At first contact there were no less than 2,000 people, men, women, and children, and, fortunately, precautions had been taken to rope in the whole of the camp. The crowd, however, was very orderly, and added much to the strangeness of the scene and occasion by their chattering and periods of silence. The camp itself was a busy spot, and all the parties were distributed at their allotted positions, ready to perform their tasks under actual eclipse conditions. For a week past drills had been the order of the day, and so mechanical had now become the whole routine that hurry and hurry were unknown. At the moment of second contact and the word "Go!" the timekeepers at the eclipse clock sang out the number of seconds that were left before third contact, and the whole of the camp was then a scene of confusion with these signals was the work of all the instruments. Mingled with the voices of the people one heard the orders at the various instruments—"Snap," "Exposure," etc., which sprang from all corners of the camp, the whole being in full view. Five, four, three, two, one, "stop," and the main work was over, and the sun again began to send forth his brilliant and dazzling rays as the moon's shadow swept to the eastward.

The corona was a magnificent sight. There, up in the sky, was the dead black moon with a microscopically sharp circumference, surrounded by the pure silvery white corona. Unlike the Indian corona of 1858 there was no excessive length to any of the streamers, all being included within a distance of two lunar diameters. The form resembles the cor-

ona of 1878 more than any other, and both occurred near the minimum of sunspots. During totality the darkness was not excessive; in fact one could easily see to read and write; lamps were therefore unnecessary, and were not required, although a brilliant object, situated close to the corona, and Venus shone out brilliantly in the more eastern portion of the heavens.

After the eclipse was over it was found that all exposures had been successfully made. Both of the large prismatic cameras had obtained records of the green and other coronal rings and the lower chromosphere, although only two plates from each instrument had been developed. Shadow bands seemed to have been far less defined than was the case in India in 1858, but their directions on two planes were carefully noted. The thermometer, as usual, fell some degrees, this was in a state of degree, Fahrenheit. The approach of the moon's shadow was not observed, but this was not surprising as our station was at sea level. The disc observations recorded no large equatorial extension as was expected at this eclipse, after the experience of Prof. Newcomb at the eclipse of 1878. Enough has been said to indicate that the expedition to Santa Pola has gained valuable data for discussion and reduction, and some months must elapse before all the photographic can be thoroughly examined. Needless to say it would have been impossible to have attempted and accomplished such a large programme of work if such magnificent aid had not been rendered by the officers and men of H.M.S. Thebes. The Spanish authorities also did all in their power to further the interests of the expedition, and to them also the expedition owes a debt of gratitude.

HE PAID.

From London Tit-Bits.

Some time ago a wealthy gentleman, well known for his extreme stinginess, drove up hurriedly in his carriage to the door of a celebrated doctor in Sheffield. He was in a state of acute discomfort and fear, from the fact that a piece of fish-bone was sticking somewhere in the region of his throat.

The doctor speedily removed the obstacle and the gentleman breathed freely. "Thank you, doctor," he exclaimed, "I am relieved. I never eat salmon again—ever!" And with what ease you removed it—a mere minute's operation, was it not? How much—a what is your fee?"

"Half a guinea," replied Dr. B. "Half a guinea!" exclaimed the gentleman, "for half a minute's work! Impossible!"

"But, consider," said the doctor; "a salmon bone!"

"Oh, that's not so bad, is it?"

"Oh, a half deal," replied Dr. B. "Had it been halibut or fresh haddock, I should have charged less—perhaps 5s; codfish or eels, 2s 6d would have been ample payment; mackerel, 2s; while a red herring bone I might even have received free of charge, but salmon at this time of the year—well, really, sir, one has to pay for these luxuries." And his patient paid.

CANADIAN LOBSTERS.

An Enormous Shipment Sent to France From Nova Scotia.

Fully a quarter of a million dollars' worth of lobsters will be shipped from this port by the steamer Beger that sails shortly for Havre, says the Halifax Herald of June 29. The shipment embraces 250,000 cases, or 1,200,000 cans of the crustaceans. They are worth more than \$100 per case wholesale, so that the value of the shipment is more than \$250,000. The weight of fish exclusive of packages, is 600 tons. These lobsters are intended for consumption on the continent. Those consumed in England are shipped to London. France is one of the greatest consumers of our lobsters.

Wizz-Talkot says he either knows a man, or he doesn't. He has no speaking acquaintances.

Wagg. "No, there's no listening acquaintances."—Philadelphia Record.

HE WALKED THE FLOOR

In Agony With Pains in the Back—Sleep Impossible—Medicine of No Avail Until He Got Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlan, Beauharnois, Que., states: "I was troubled with kidney disease and dyspepsia for 20 years, and have been so bad that I could not sleep at night on account of pains in the back, but would walk the floor all night, and suffered terrible agony. I tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me, and the old troubles seem to be driven out of my system. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have an enormous sale, and are being sold by the fact that they can be absolutely relied upon to cure all ailments of the kidneys, liver and stomach. They are purely vegetable in composition, prompt and effective in action, and cure permanently. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman's, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A Factor In Modern Progress

Great Possibilities Offered by Iron For Increasing Human Progress.

A Plan to Produce the Metal With Least Possible Waste.

Nikola Tesla in Century.

Iron is by far the most important factor in modern progress. It contributes more than any other industrial product to the force accelerating human movement. So general is the use of this metal, and so intimately is it connected with all that concerns our life, that it has become as indispensable to us as the very air we breathe. Its name is synonymous with usefulness.

But, however great the influence of iron may be on the present human development, it does not add to the force urging man onward nearly as much as it might. First of all, its manufacture as now carried on is connected with an appalling waste of fuel—this is waste of energy. Then, again, only a part of all the iron produced is applied for useful purposes. A good part of it goes to create frictional resistances, while still another large part is the means of developing negative forces, greatly retarding human movement. The negative force of war is the most wholly repulsive with any degree of accuracy the magnitude of this greatest of all retarding forces, but it is certainly very considerable. If the present positive impelling force due to all useful applications of iron be represented by ten, for instance, the negative force of war, with due consideration of all its retarding influences and results, at say, six. On the basis of this estimate the effective impelling force of iron in the positive direction would be measured by the difference of these two numbers, which is four. In these two numbers, which is four, the negative force of war is the largest, due to the suppression of the establishment of universal peace, the manufacture of war machinery should cease, and all struggle for supremacy between nations should be turned into peaceful, ever active and productive commercial competition, then the positive impelling force due to iron would be measured by the sum of these numbers, which is eight. In this, this force would have four times its present value. This example is, of course, merely intended to give an idea of the immense increase in the useful performance of mankind which would result from a radical reform of the iron industries supplying the implements of warfare.

A similar inestimable advantage in the saving of energy available to man would be secured by obviating the great waste of coal which is inseparably connected with the present methods of manufacturing iron. In some countries, as in Great Britain, the waste of this precious mineral fuel is beginning to be felt. The price of coal is constantly rising, and the poor are made to suffer more and more. Though we are still far from the dreaded "exhaustion of the coal-fields," philanthropy commands us to invent novel methods of manufacturing iron, which will not waste such barbarous waste of this valuable material from which we derive at present most of our energy. It is our duty to coming generations to leave this store of energy intact for them, or at least not to touch it until we shall have perfected processes for burning coal more efficiently. These processes, which would save us more than we do. We should be able to manufacture the iron we require by using the sun's energy, without wasting any coal at all. As an effort to this end the idea of smelting iron ores by electric currents obtained from the energy of falling water has naturally occurred. This method of smelting iron ore is much time in endeavoring to evolve such a practical process, which would enable iron to be manufactured at small cost. After a prolonged investigation of the subject, finding that it was unprofitable to use the currents generated directly for smelting the ore, I devised a method which is far more economical.

The industrial project, as I worked it out six years ago, contemplated the employment of the electric currents derived from the energy of a waterfall, not directly for smelting the ore, but for decomposing water, as a preliminary step. To lessen the cost of the plant, I proposed to generate the currents in exceptionally cheap and simple dynamos, which I designed for this sole purpose. The hydrogen liberated in the electrolytic decomposition was to be burned or recombined with oxygen, not with that from which it was separated, but with that of the atmosphere. Thus very nearly the total electrical energy used up in the decomposition of the water would be recovered in the form of heat resulting from the recombination of the hydrogen. This heat was to be applied to the smelting of the ore. The oxygen gained as a by-product in the decomposition of the water I intended to use for certain other industrial purposes, which would probably give good financial returns, inasmuch as this is the cheapest way of obtaining this gas in large quantities. In any event, it could be employed to burn all kinds of refuse, cheap hydrocarbon, or coal of the most inferior quality which could not be burned in air or be otherwise utilized to advantage, and thus again a considerable saving of heat would be secured, available for the smelting of the ore. To increase the economy of the process I contemplated, furthermore, using an arrangement such that the hot metal and the products of combustion, coming out of the furnace, would give up their heat upon the cold ore going into the furnace, so that comparatively little of the heat-energy would be lost in the smelting. I calculated that probably forty thousand pounds of iron could be produced per horse power per annum by this method. Liberal allowances were made for those losses which are unavoidable, the above quantity being about half of that theoretically obtainable. For the most part, the results of my practical data with reference to a certain kind of sand ore existing in abundance in the region of the Great Lakes, including cost of transportation and labor, I found that in some localities iron could be manufactured in this manner cheaper than by any of the adopted methods. This result was obtained by the fact that the oxygen obtained from the water, instead of being used for smelting the ore, as assumed, should be more profitably employed. Any new demand for this gas would secure a higher revenue from the plant, thus cheapening the iron. This project was advanced merely by the latest state of knowledge. Some day, I hope, a beautiful industrial industry will come out of the dusty and shrivelled chrysalis.

The production of iron from sand ores by a process of magnetic separation is highly commendable in principle, since it involves no waste of fuel, and the waste of this method is largely reduced by the necessity of melting the iron afterwards. As to the crushing of iron ore, I would consider it

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, palpitation and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness, weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains, the stomach, constipation, flatulency, faintness and lack of energy. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

rational only if done by water-power, or by energy otherwise obtained without consumption of fuel. An electrolytic cold process, which would make it possible to extract from cheaply, and also to mold it into the required forms without any fuel consumption, would, in my opinion, be a very great advantage in iron-making. The process of iron with some other metals, iron has so far resisted electrolytic treatment, but there can be no doubt that such a cold process will ultimately replace in metallurgy the present crude method of casting, and thus obviate the enormous waste of fuel necessitated by the repeated heating of metal in the foundries.

Up to a few decades ago the usefulness of iron was based almost wholly on its remarkable mechanical properties, but since the advent of the commercial dynamo and electric motor its value to mankind has been greatly increased by its unique magnetic qualities. As regards the latter, the signal progress has been made of late. The first was begun about thirteen years ago, when I discovered that in using soft Bessemer steel instead of wrought iron, as then customary, in an alternating motor, the performance of the machine was doubled. I brought this fact to the attention of Mr. Albert Schmidt, to whose untimely death was due the suppression of the project. Mr. Schmidt's guidance, and who was then superintendent of an industrial corporation engaged in this field. Following my suggestion, he constructed transformers of steel, and they showed a same marked improvement. The investigation was then continued, and the result was the gradual elimination of the "steel" (which was only soft iron, for in reality it was pure soft iron), and soon a product resulted which admitted of little further improvement.

A CASTLE IN SPAIN.

New Variation of an Old Trick Successfully Played on a Halifax Man.

From Halifax Chronicle.

About two years ago a stranger made his appearance at the provincial library and for several weeks he visited that place almost daily. He appeared to be a young man, the possessor of this square of certain residents of this city. After a while he was looked upon very suspiciously, and the aid of the police was called in to solve the mystery. The Chronicle at the time referred to some length to his doings, and shortly after the mysterious stranger quietly left the city.

It was never ascertained what the real object of his mission was, but from recent developments it is presumed that his labors are now bearing fruit. It is known that he collected a fund of information of which he seems to be making good use. Quite recently a well-known citizen, who was engaged in the plumbing business but who has now given it up, received a very mysterious letter from Spain. The letter was signed by one who represented himself as a Catholic priest, and to all intents and purposes it was strictly confidential. The letter told of well-known citizens, who were engaged in the plumbing business but who has now given it up, received a very mysterious letter from Spain. The letter was signed by one who represented himself as a Catholic priest, and to all intents and purposes it was strictly confidential. The letter told of well-known citizens, who were engaged in the plumbing business but who has now given it up, received a very mysterious letter from Spain. 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